1	BEFORE THE POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
2	STATE OF WASHINGTON
3	IMPERIAL WEST CHEMICAL) COMPANY,)
5) PCHB NO. 92-4 Appellant,)
6	v.) FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,) CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
7 8	STATE OF WASHINGTON,) AND ORDER DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY,)
9	Respondent.
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11	This matter was heard on October 13, 1992, in Lacey, Washington by the Pollution
12	Control Hearings Board ("Board"). The Board was comprised of Robert V. Jensen, presiding.
13	and Annette S. McGee, member. Appellant Imperial West Chemical Co. ("Imperial West")
14	appeared pro se through John Huckabay, its Engineering Manager. The Department of
15	Ecology ("Ecology"), respondent, was represented by Rebecca Vandergriff, Assistant Attorney
16	General. A court reporter affiliated with Gene S. Barker and Associates of Olympia, recorded
17	the proceedings.
18	The Board heard testimony of sworn witnesses, reviewed all the exhibits and listened to
19	opening statements and closing arguments of the parties. Based thereon, the Board makes
20	these:_
21	FINDINGS OF FACT
22	Ĭ
23	Imperial West manufactures aluminum sulfate at its plant, located in Spokane County,
24	east of Spokane. The plant discharges waste from its washing process to the Spokane River.
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26	FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT.
27	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER PCHB No. 92-4 (1)

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On June 7, 1987, Imperial West applied to Ecology for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") waste discharge permit. The application identified the applicant with an industrial code number 72819, and specified the business as aluminum sulfate manufacturing.

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In response to Ecology concerns, Imperial West sent to Ecology a second application form, on October 20, 1988. That form contained the same industrial code and specification of the manufacturing activity, as were stated in the prior submittal. However, the "Nature of Business" description on the form contained a statement that "There is no discharge from the aluminum sulfate plant."

IV

On January 31, 1984, Ecology issued an NPDES permit to Imperial West. The fact sheet for the permit described the discharge as being from the washing process. The permit cites effluent limitations for the following categories of pollutants:

Total Suspended Solids pH
Temperature
Zinc
Copper
Chlorides
Ammonia

V

Imperial West has, on occasion, violated the effluent limitations in its permit. The subsequent bioassays that have been taken have shown no resulting harm to organisms.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER PCHB No. 92-4

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_ [VI
2	On February 23, 1989, Ecology wrote to Imperial West, that as of March 1, 1991,
3	Ecology would bill that company a permit fee in 1989 of \$2,876.71. The annual fee would be
4	\$7,000.
5	VII
6	In January 1992, Ecology, by regulation, raised the annual permit fee applicable to
7	Imperial West to \$15,890, for the year 1993. WAC 173-224-040(2). All NPDES permit fees
8	were raised by Ecology at that time, because one half of the permit funding, which had
9	originally come from the General Fund, had been eliminated.
10	VIII
11	The public was allowed to comment on this regulatory change. No comment or
12	objection was received from Imperial West.
13	TX
14	On October 15, 1991, Imperial West wrote to Ecology to protest the permit fee,
15	requesting that its operation be reclassified because it did not discharge in the process of
16	manufacturing of aluminum sulfate.
17	X
18	Ecology responded by letter that the proper permit fee category for Imperial West was
19	"Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing: E- Metal Salts". Imperial West appealed that decision to
20	this Board.
21	XI
22	There are two other plants in Washington that manufacture aluminum sulfate. They
23	also discharge no pollutants from their manufacturing process to the surface waters of the
24	• •
25	state. Unlike Imperial West, they do not wash the material before using it. Those facilities
26	FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,
27	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER PCHB No. 92-4 (3)

have state waste discharge permits. They are classified under WAC 173-224-040(2) as:
"Inorganic chemicals Manufacturing (e) Metal Salts". They will be charged a permit fee of
\$15,890 in 1993.
XII
Any Conclusion of Law deemed to be a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.
From these Findings of Fact, the Board issues these:
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
I
RCW 90.48.465 authorizes Ecology to establish annual permit fees for waste discharg
permits. That law provides broad latitude to Ecology in setting fees, as follows:
All fees charged shall be based on factors relating to the complexity of permit
issuance and compliance and may be based on pollutant loading and toxicity and
be designed to encourage recycling and the reduction of the quantity of pollutants. Fees shall be established in amounts to fully recover and not exceed
expenses incurred by the department in processing permit applications and
modifications, monitoring and evaluating compliance with permits, conducting inspections, securing laboratory analysis of samples taken during inspections
reviewing plans and documents directly related to operations of the permittees,
overseeing performance of delegated pretreatment programs, and supporting the overhead expenses that are directly related to these activities. (emphasis added.)
RCW 90.48.465(1).
П
The Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") prohibits the discharge of process
wastewater pollutants from aluminum sulfate manufacturing, into navigable waters.
40 CFR 415.22.
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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

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WAC 173-224-100 authorizes any person aggrieved by a waste discharge permit fee determination to file a written appeal to Ecology.

IV

The statute does not require a direct relationship between the fee charged and the pollutant discharged. The law mandates that permit fees be based on factors relating to the complexity of permit issuance, and that they be an amount to fully cover a panoply of specified agency administrative expenses involved in the permitting process. The law makes discretionary the basing of such fees on pollutant loading, toxicity, and recycling.

Ecology, has chosen, through its regulations, to base fees on the category of the industry involved, as opposed to the type of discharge. WAC 173-224-040. Imperial West falls under the category: "Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing (e) Metal Salts". WAC 173-224-040(2).

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER 27 !

PCHB No. 92-4

VI

Imperial West contended that it should be classified as "Ore Mining (b) with physical concentration processes.* WAC 173-224-040(2). That category does not adequately depict Imperial West's activity, which is primarily the manufacture of aluminum sulfate. There was no testimony to indicate that Imperial West engages in mining activity. Rather Imperial West purchases the one used in its manufacturing process from several sites.

VII

If Imperial West believes that Ecology's regulation should be changed, it may address such proposals to Ecology in its rule-making capacity. This Board, however, concludes Ecology's regulation is consistent with RCW 90.48.465.

1	VIII
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3	Any Finding of Fact deemed to be a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such
4	From the foregoing, the Board issues this:
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26	FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,
27	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

(6)

PCHB No. 92-4

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2	ORDER
3	The decision of Ecology to not reassess the permit fee for 1993, against Imperial West,
4	which has been set at \$15,890.00 is affirmed.
5	DONE this 20th day of October, 1992.
6	POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
7	2. 4.1
8	- Column June
9	ROBERT V. JENSEN, Presiding Member
10	Quietto S. Mile
11	ANNETTE S. MCGEE, Member
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26	FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,
27	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

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PCHB No. 92-4